

66th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1916.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

LIFE IN GERMANY
GREATLY CHANGED

Few Foreigners Left in Metropolitan Berlin Are Very Uncomfortable.

FOOD RIOTS ARE FREQUENT

People No Longer Boast of Early Victory for Their Country.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 19.—The mysterious correspondent of the Morning Post, who continues to smuggle out dispatches describing life in Budapest, sends the following:

A friend of mine who has been traveling in Germany for a few weeks and who was lately courteously asked by the Berlin police if he had still very much business to do in Germany, and if it would not be more satisfactory to all parties concerned if he returned to Hungary, gave me some information regarding the present life of the German people. I asked him first of all if it were true that the women in Berlin and other German towns had indulged in the rioting about which we had heard so much.

"It is only too true," he said, "and in Germany everybody laughs at the vain attempts of the authorities to deny it. They say that in enemy countries people know it as well as the husbands of those German women who had to pay the fines imposed on their wives for losing their tempers. I had the privilege myself of seeing one of these riots in Dresden—not a very serious one, it is true. The women were waiting in lines before a butter shop, and becoming impatient at having to stand there for hours, they began to shout, and the end of it was that they brushed the police constable aside, rushed the shop, broke everything and looted the butter, hundreds of people gathering around the shop and helping them to get away before the police could arrive. It was in consequence of this very incident that the butter tickets were introduced in Saxony."

FOOD RIOTS EVERYWHERE

OF SAME CHARACTER

"The food riots were everywhere of the same character. Women, who were tired of the difficulties of providing meals for their families, or who were embittered against everything and everybody in consequence of the scarcity of foodstuffs (although the prices are quite low), revolted here and there, and broke a shop or two, shouting along the streets until the police caught them and imposed a fine, the judge giving them a moral lecture on patriotism and self-government."

"During an exploration of Peru and the unknown forests of the eastern Andes, his attention was attracted to the cultivation of the cinchona or quinine tree. On his return to England he was appointed a member of the board of control that governed India, and then pressed the importance of introducing the cinchona tree to India, both to reduce the price and to give the natives an opportunity of using it in the malarious districts."

"In 1859, the late Sir Clements went to Peru to procure trees, quinine was worth \$250 an ounce in London and \$5 an ounce in Calcutta. But his proposals were treated with cold scorn by the wise men of England, even in the colonies. He, however, took his cinchona trees to India and established their cultivation, which brought down the price of quinine to 25 cents an ounce in London and 2 cents in India. Out of his industry Sir Clements personally derived absolutely no profit."

MORE WOMEN DRINKING

Annual Reports From Minor Courts of Lancashire Show Increase in Arrests for Drunkenness.

LONDON, February 19.—Annual reports from the minor courts of Lancashire show an increase of drinking among women in the manufacturing districts. At Rochdale, the justices' records show that during the year past 173 men and 122 women were arrested for drunkenness, against 223 men and 109 women in the year previous. Rochdale's prosperity, due to the fact that the women of the laboring classes have all the employment they want, and in most cases separation allowances from soldier-husbands, is held responsible for the increased drinking. There is one liquor license in the town to every 272 persons.

Nearly all of the manufacturing places show similar results. The chief constable of Wigan says within the past six months the number of women visiting bars has almost doubled.

A few exceptional points show an improvement.

TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE

Nine German Prisoners of War, From Alsace-Lorraine, Released by Japan From Prison Camps.

TOKYO, February 19.—At the request of the French government, Japan has released nine German prisoners of war who had served in the German garrison during the defense of Tsing-tao. These prisoners were born in the Province of Alsace-Lorraine, and, although forced to serve at Tsing-tao, they were of pronounced French sympathy, and since the reduction of the Tsing-tao fortress they have expressed their desire to fight with the French army in Europe. They are represented as being especially fitted with fervor to see Alsace-Lorraine brought back permanently to France.

Informing of the desire of these prisoners, the French government took up the question with Japan, and recently the men were set free, and later embarked on a French steamer at Kobe. Since the capture of Tsing-tao they have been detained at the prisoners' camps at Kurume and Osaka.

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DROP STUDY OF GERMAN

Russian Language Given Place in Curriculum of Many of French High Schools.

PARIS, February 19.—French school authorities have been conducting an inquiry as to whether the study of German should be continued in the high schools. It appears that 50 per cent of the students who formerly took German have abandoned this study in favor of English.

English, however, should not, it is felt, have the whole benefit of this change. A commission which is promoting commercial relations between France and Russia, in fact, has formally requested the government that Russian should be included in the curriculum of the high schools. Various chambers of commerce have included Russian in the commercial schools they control; now the municipal schools are doing the same.

Though Russian is reputed as one of the hardest languages, it is urged that there are compensating facilities. For instance, Russian syntax is more akin to the French than is the German, and the use of tenses is confined to only one form of each of the three, and the unity of Russian vocabulary makes it possible for him who has some knowledge of the language to be easily understood in all parts of the empire.

Subterranean schools have been founded in the war zone by M. Forsant, a school inspector. These schools, which continue the usual studies, are situated in a district which has been frequently under fire, so much so that postmen are even forbidden to distribute mail at some of them. In spite of this fact, these institutions continue to give excellent results. Last year in this district, out of 115 pupils (the normal number), 45 were being taught in these cellar schools, and twenty-eight received their diplomas, of which number thirteen were girls. As nearly all the school masters are mobilized, the work is carried on for the most part by women teachers, who risk their lives four times a day by passing through the streets, where few houses remain intact, in order to attend their classes. The names of these subterranean schools are significant of the period in which they were created. There is the "Jeffre School," subdivided into the classes "Poche," "Sarrailh" and "Albert I." The other schools bear the names of the generals Maunoury, Dubail and Garibaldi.

HE MADE QUININE CHEAP

Sir Clements Markham, Who Recently Died in Fire, Got No Profit From His Industry.

LONDON, February 19.—Sir Clements Markham, the explorer, who was killed in a fire recently, was a man who was supposed to be a miser. He was a man who was supposed to be a miser. He was a man who was supposed to be a miser.

"The solution of the Jewish question in the army has to be postponed until after the war, but the commander-in-chief desires that steps be taken at once to prove the unfitness of the Jews for military service. The commanders of the different units of the army should make it their business to collect material which shows that the Jews are cowards, and either desert or voluntarily surrender to the enemy. All cases of desertion, insubordination or treason by Jews are to be reported in detail. The officers also are ordered to describe the cowardly behavior of the Jews before the enemy minutely. The reports must be sent to the commanders of the different corps, who will forward them to headquarters, together with their personal observations and remarks."

"As the matter is of the highest importance, the commander-in-chief has ordered that the reports shall be sent to him as quickly as possible."

"This document shows that Grand Duke Nicholas aims at the exclusion of the Jews from the army, which has been advocated by the Novoe Vremya and other Russian papers for years. How this step would influence the fate of the Jews can be easily imagined. They would be completely outlawed and, still more, surrendered to the present. The 'True Russian.' The anti-Semitic propaganda is already bearing fruit. Assaults on the Jewish soldiers occur daily, and whole regiments have signed petitions demanding the removal of the Jews from the front."

NEW LIGHT TO FIND AIRSHIPS

France Experiments With System Which Will Throw Blinding Beam to Unheard-of Altitudes.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, February 19.—A cold light for locating Zeppelins at any height or behind thick banks of cloud is expected to be utilized shortly by France.

French War office experiments are now experimenting with a new type of searchlight proposed by the French professor Dussaud, inventor of the cold light, which will throw a blinding beam to unheard-of altitudes and betray the Zeppelins to the French batteries and aeroplanes.

Professor Dussaud's cold light is generated by utilizing nearly 100 per cent of the electric current for illumination, instead of losing nearly 80 or 90 per cent of the power in generating useless heat, as in the ordinary electric-lighting system.

The War Office hopes that the Dussaud system will produce a searchlight five times stronger than the old types, with over 100,000 candle power.

The new lights will absolutely blind everything in their path and bore a luminous hole through the heaviest cloud strata.

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RUSSIANS SEEK
TO DEGRADE JEWS

Organized Effort Is Under Way to Get Them Out of Army.

CLAIM MADE BY BERLIN

Alleged Secret Orders Taken From Prisoners Show Program Policy.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, February 19.—"We have printed a number of Russian army orders which clearly show a tendency to degrade the Jews in the eyes of the Russian soldiers," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "It has been proven that the former commander-in-chief, Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, and his chief-of-staff, General Schilling, encouraged this program policy. Further proof of this fact is contained in two new orders which fell into the hands of the German troops and are now published for the first time in the original, together with official translations."

"One of these orders was issued July 3, 1915, by Lieutenant-General Shidlovskitch, the commander of the First Reserve Infantry Brigade. The general instructed the officers under his command to inform the soldiers that all Russians, with the exception of the Jews, are united to defend the country to the utmost. The order ends with the following sentence: 'While the real Russians are sacrificing their blood and their treasure on the altar of the fatherland, the Jews play the part of the traitors, and they try by every possible ruse to escape military service.'"

"General Ivanov says in a secret order issued by him: 'In view of the fact that all commanders at the front have pronounced the Jews unfit for military duty, the commander-in-chief considers the complete elimination of this element from the army very desirable. The matter was considered in all of its phases by the general staff, but it was found that nothing definite can be done at present.'"

SOLUTION POSTPONED

UNTIL AFTER WAR

"The solution of the Jewish question in the army has to be postponed until after the war, but the commander-in-chief desires that steps be taken at once to prove the unfitness of the Jews for military service. The commanders of the different units of the army should make it their business to collect material which shows that the Jews are cowards, and either desert or voluntarily surrender to the enemy. All cases of desertion, insubordination or treason by Jews are to be reported in detail. The officers also are ordered to describe the cowardly behavior of the Jews before the enemy minutely. The reports must be sent to the commanders of the different corps, who will forward them to headquarters, together with their personal observations and remarks."

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THOUSANDS OF WOMEN

JOIN IN RED CROSS WORK

Three Organizations Equip 1,500 Hospitals, With Aggregate of 118,000 Beds.

PARIS, February 19.—There are now 66,419 women in the French Red Cross Volunteer Army, equipping 1,500 hospitals with an aggregate of 118,000 beds. The Red Cross flag now flies over 258 buildings in Paris alone.

COST OF MAINTENANCE VARIES

Mortality Among Nurses Remarkably Heavy Considering Character of Work and Immunity They Are Supposed to Enjoy.

The Union des Femmes de France, the second in importance of the Red Cross societies, has now 28,416 nurses, equipping 350 hospitals with 29,000 beds, while the Association des Dames Francaises has 16,000 nurses in 350 hospitals, with 22,000 beds.

MORTALITY AMONG NURSES

IS REMARKABLY HEAVY

The mortality among the Red Cross nurses has been remarkably heavy, considering the character of their work and the immunity they are supposed to enjoy under the international regulations. Twenty-two members of the Society for Aid to the Wounded Soldiers have given their lives to the cause, some of them killed under shell fire, others carried off by contagious diseases. The nurses of this society have received sixty-three epidemic medals, sixty war crosses and one Cross of the Legion of Honor. The first Red Cross victim of the war was Madame Sallé, who fell at Lunenburg, with her chest torn by the fragments of a shell that burst into the hospital ward where she was attending wounded. The next was Madame Cagnard, at Cambrai, who is declared to have been shot pointblank by a Prussian soldier hired into the hospital through the window. During the bombardment of Bapaume seven women of the Red Cross became victims of the bombardment, including Madame Fontaine-Faudier, Madame Causse and five Sisters of Charity.

Many women of the Red Cross give attention to men at the front who have no one to remember them at home. One member, Madame Richelot, the wife of Dr. L. G. Richelot, is godmother to 500 soldiers, which constitutes a record to date.

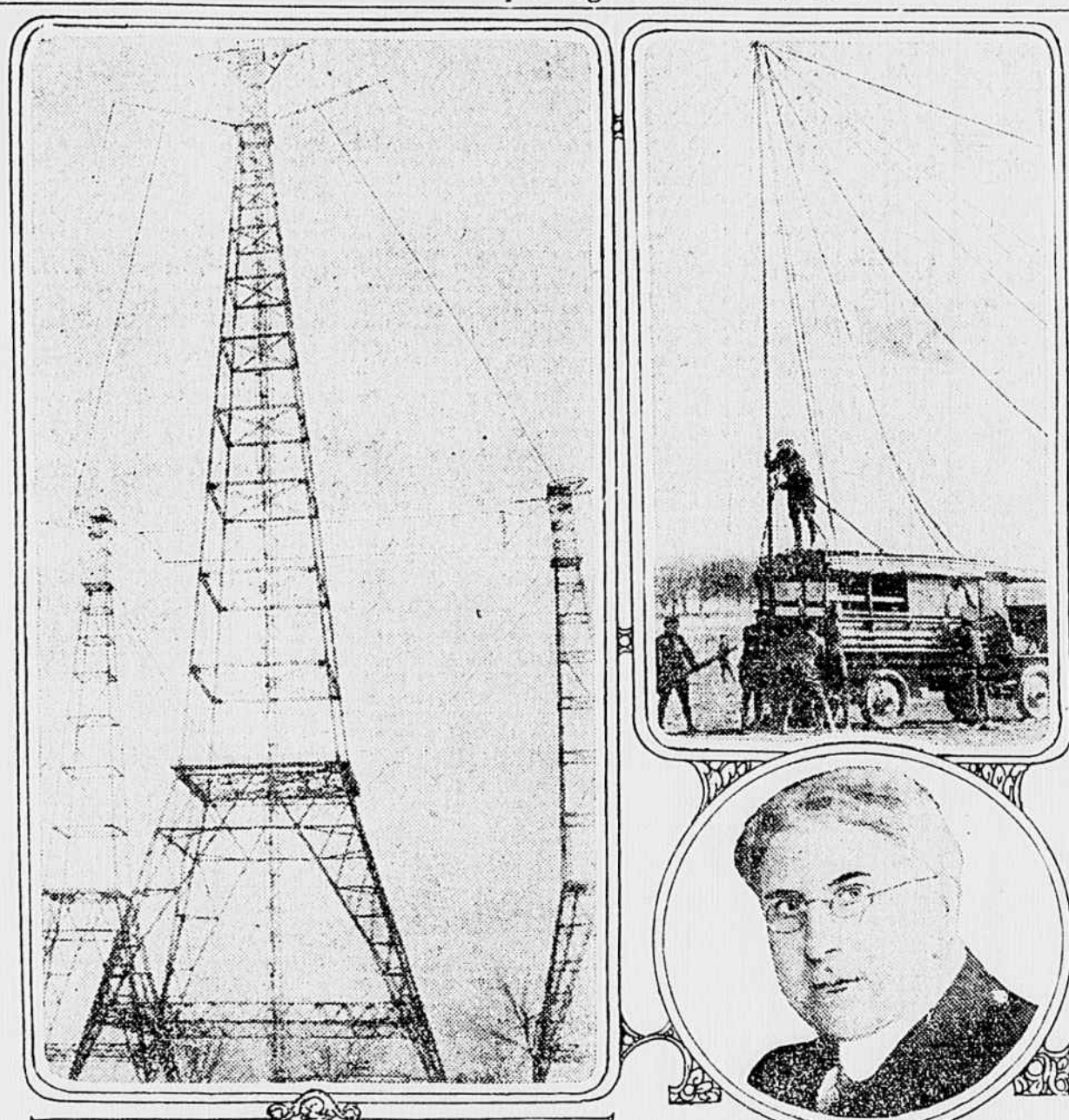
SOLDIERS BEAR THEIR

SUFFERINGS ADMIRABLY

Regarding the state of mind of wounded soldiers now in the hospitals after sixteen months of war, Madame Perouse, president of the Union des

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United States Preparing in the Air, Too



(On the left) The wireless station at Arlington, Va., near Washington, the most powerful in the world; (right) a United States army portable wireless station set up in a few moments anywhere in the field; (below) Lindley M. Garrison, resigned Secretary of War, who urged the importance of wireless preparedness for war.

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The Society for Aid to the Wounded Soldiers, the largest of the three Red Cross organizations, and the originator of the work in France in 1864, spent 32,000,000 francs during the first fifteen months of the war. The society has operated 156 hospitals, consisting of 67,051 beds, and given a total of 21,000,000 days' care to wounded soldiers. Besides these hospitals, the society maintains a hospital of 500 beds at Saloniki, ninety-three refugee establishments in the sixth and twentieth military regions in France, seventy infirmaries in railroad stations and forty-five canteens.

The cost of maintenance of hospitals varies so much that it is difficult to establish average cost per capital bed, but, as near as can be calculated, this society has brought its cost down to a little over 2 francs a day.

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(Continued on Tenth Page.)

HOW GERMANS ARE HELD
IN ST.-MIHIEL SALIENT

Unable to Advance, They Have Empty Satisfaction of Retaining Seemingly Impossible Position.

SQUEEZED TIGHT BY ENEMY

Their Narrow Wedge Is Bordered by Solid Lines of French Trenches. Triangle of Territory Was Gained in Early Days of War.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, February 19.—In a dispatch from the front, H. Warner Allen, correspondent of all the British newspapers with the French armies, describes the famous wedge across the Meuse, which the Germans drove in the early days of the war and still hold, as follows:

A white line in the hillsides below one's feet—the apex of the Meuse in the valley below a gray, ruined village, Chauvencourt, in German hands, then the gray stream of the Meuse, the house of Saint-Mihiel half-hidden in the mist, and beyond another white line of French trenches cutting through the plain; a narrow wedge of Germans squeezed tight between two solid lines of French trenches. It is the apex of the sharp-pointed triangle driven by the Germans into the French line between Verdun and Nancy—the famous salient of Saint-Mihiel.

From the spectator's point of view the position has the great advantage of being entirely overlooked by the heights on the west bank of the Meuse, and a casual glance is enough to convince the nearest observer of the extraordinary defensive power of a salient, even under the most disadvantageous conditions in the circumstances of modern warfare.

APEX OF TRIANGLE

IS LARGE, RUINED FARM

The apex of the Saint-Mihiel triangle is a large, ruined farm, called Mont-Meuse, on the right bank of the river. At this point the opposing lines are only about 100 yards apart. The whole of the lowground near the river is commanded by the night of Les Pavés, on which there is a fort which the Germans had been bombarding vigorously on the day of our visit.

Chavencourt, on the left bank of the river, opposite Saint-Mihiel, is merely a bridge-head, and the whole of its defenses are exposed to the fire of the French guns posted on the heights of the Meuse and also to the cross-fire from the lines which run northeast on the other side of the river. Yet the Germans have shown that determined men, well dug in, can hold almost any position, provided that the enemy does not consider it of such vital importance as to justify him in sweeping its defenses away with such a tremendous artillery preparation as was the prelude to the battle of Champagne.

It was during the famous "race towards the sea" in September, 1914, that the Germans succeeded in establishing themselves at Saint-Mihiel. The French right had been weakened by the departure of the Twentieth Army Corps, under General de Castelnau, to take up its position on the extreme left, and the Germans seized the opportunity to strike a blow which was aimed, not only at cutting the railway between Verdun and Nancy, but also at the investment of the fortress itself. Their initial success in reaching Saint-Mihiel filled them with confidence, and their strategists counted at once on the

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WIRELESS FIGURES
IN PREPAREDNESS

Service Officers Want United States to Have Best Equipment in World.

VISIT TO ARLINGTON STATION

Start Made on Series of Centers to Link Up All American Possessions.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.—As a measure of national preparedness for war, the United States Army and Navy should have the best wireless equipment in the world. This is the opinion of high service officers here, and the sentiment is also equally voiced by civilians who are in the forefront of the bigger army and bigger navy fight.

Not only should the regular means of communication through the air of Uncle Sam's forces at sea and ashore be brought to the state of present scientific attainment, but the 25,000 amateur stations licensed by the Federal government should be thoroughly prepared for quick war mobilization. Their usefulness in case a large army had to be brought to the colors overnight is apparent.

The navy wireless is in a fairly satisfactory condition. Although Congress has not seen fit to appropriate all the funds asked for, a good start has been made on the proposed series of great wireless centers to link up all the American possessions independently of lines which could be cut in time of war.

At Arlington, Va., virtually a suburb of Washington, the navy now has the most powerful wireless station in the world. It has talked under favorable conditions with the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Hawaiian Island operators. It keeps in touch with the Carl Zone. Efficiency increases month by month.

It is believed American naval wireless apparatus is equal or superior to that used by any other nation. "In time of war the fleet would receive its orders via Arlington, and a fleet commander would direct a battle, depending on his wireless equipment."

FIELD EQUIPMENT OF ARMY IS GOOD

The army has not spent so much money on high-power wireless stations as the navy, but its field equipment is good. Special wireless motor trucks are used. In a few minutes the crew of such a truck can spring from the seats, erect a tall pole with its antennae and send or receive messages over a great distance. Secrecy is preserved concerning some of the details of army wireless.

Most of the amateur wireless operators of the country are zealous for national preparedness. They are active, brainy young fellows, with an interest in science, and a wide-awake knowledge of what is going on in the world. Many of them have already expressed their readiness to assist the government. The comprehensive plans now being made to mobilize every resource of the country in time of war will make the amateur wireless stations a definite part of the great system.

Wireless has this advantage over regular land telegraph lines—it sends its message in every direction simultaneously.

It is conceivable that from a central station a mobilization order could be sent by a lone operator to every town in the United States, and there received, delivered and put into execution. To accomplish the same result by wire would mean thousands of operators, all sorts of delays, and an inevitable defeat. This is a prime consideration in war.

Both Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Lindley M. Garrison, just resigned an Secretary of War, have frequently explained the importance of wireless in the preparedness movement.

VISIT TO ARLINGTON IS

GREAT OBJECT LESSON

A visit to the Arlington station, just across the Potomac, is a great object lesson in the place wireless now holds. Here three great steel skeleton towers rise from the summit of a hill, the westernmost to a height of 600 feet, and the two others to 450 feet. Between them are strung the antennae, from which spring the 12,500-volt flashes that cover, under ordinary weather conditions, land having a radius of 300 miles and an area of 28,274,400 square miles. This is a 100-kilowatt station.

On the ground below the antennae on the conversion station, where the electric current is received from the Washington public power-house, "stopped up" to the great voltage required and changed so that it will give out the exact prescribed wave length, which is the monopoly of this station, according to the International Wireless Convention.

On one side of the power-conversion station building is the radio-receiving and sending station; on the other land telegraph and telephone station.

The radio station is built like an ice box. It is soundproof. There are no windows and but a single door. When the door is closed air is brought in through passages equipped with silencers.

At every hour of the day a navy wireless operator sits here with his headpiece on. He cannot be signaled when a message for him is coming. Every second he must be on the alert for his call number, which he singles out of the small talk constantly going back and forth through the air.

MESSAGE REPRODUCED

BY TELEAUTOGRAPH

The call number is heard. He listens intently, and grasps the pencil of the teleauto-graph. As he writes down the message it is reproduced electrically by the teleauto-graph at the land station on the other side of the group of three buildings. The operators here have a private telephone line leading direct into the Bureau of Navigation.

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